

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 370.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

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HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.
ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	323
EDITORIALS:	
The Use of the National Excess,	327
The Fisheries "Commission,"	327
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Chinese-American Enterprises,	328
The Disposal of Sewage,	329
The Law of Divorce,	330
WEEKLY NOTES,	330
REVIEWS:	
Tolstoi's "My Confession and the Spirit of Christ's Teaching,"	330
McCosh's "Psychology,"	331
Colvin's "Keats,"	331
"Fashion and Dress Reform"	332
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	332
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	333
ART:	
The Field Pictures,	333
Notes,	334
AMERICAN AUTHORS AND BRITISH PIRATES,	334
DRIFT,	334

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THERE is a good deal of evidence to show that Mr. Cleveland means to make his treatment of the Tariff problem something quite out of the ordinary run of Presidential recommendations. He has been holding conferences with Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Carlisle, and other experts ever since the weather began to grow cooler, and has taken into his confidence nobody outside the group of Democratic leaders who mean to move toward Free Trade. What the outcome of all these discussions will be, it is not safe to predict. Possibly Mr. Watterson let the cat out of the bag when he spoke of a complete Tariff law to be proposed to the next Congress as a measure of this Administration, and of the support of all sound Democrats being required for it under penalties. It would be like Mr. Cleveland to make that kind of experiment with his influence. He is the kind of man to believe that his

"Thus far!" will have greatest weight with the ocean."

But it may occur to some of his advisers that to put forward a legislative measure as having the support of the executive part of the government would be a very serious innovation on our governmental traditions and constitutional maxims. He might almost as well have an opinion on the Telephone case sent to the judges of the Supreme Court, with the intimation that the friends of the President on the bench are expected to give it their approval. In England and other countries in which the responsibility of the executive advisers to the legislature is recognized, such measures are a natural complement of that responsibility. In our system the President is comparatively, if not absolutely, independent of Congress, in order that Congress may be equally independent of him.

Mr. Mills of Texas is one of those who appear to have been admitted to the conference. He is the most rabid Free Trader in Congress, a man who seldom stoops to the hypocrisy of calling himself a revenue reformer. Mr. Mills lets the country know that he would not tolerate such doings as Mr. Randall's if he were President. He would walk him and his friends out of the party, if he persisted in such rebelliousness as was shown at Allentown. When reminded that after expelling Mr. Randall and those who think with him, the Democracy would come a good deal short of a majority in the next House, he tried to carry this off with talk about "the general growth of revenue reform throughout the country." As to the drift of public opinion in Texas we are not fully informed; but we are not aware of any such change in other parts of the country. Is it in Alabama, or Georgia, or Tennessee, or North Carolina, or Virginia, or Kentucky or Pennsylvania, that the transformation is taking place? Some years back there seemed to be a weakening in Massachusetts, but the results of some unhappy reductions in the Tariff of 1883 seem to have cured Massachusetts of her hankering after Free Trade. Even in New York city, according to the intelligent correspondent of the *Ledger* of this city, the Free Traders have lost their grip. "However in times past New York was committed to that school of economics, the subsequent marvelous growth of her local manufactures has substantially converted the masses to the doctrine of protection."

A CHINESE envoy of high rank, Ma-Kie-Chung, with two secretaries and two attendants, reached Washington on the 4th inst., having come from China in company with Count Mitkiewicz and Mr. Stern, the two gentlemen who have represented in that country the Philadelphia syndicate of capitalists. The envoy is a man of large experience in diplomatic and business affairs, and is in entire accord with the enterprising policy of the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang. He comes for the purpose of settling definitely

the details of the important banking concession which has been granted to the Philadelphia syndicate.

A reading of newspapers printed in China in the English language discloses that there is a feeling of profound disgust in some quarters that such concessions should have been granted to Americans. Articles on the subject in these journals deal in alternate attempts to belittle and to discredit the enterprise, the motive for these efforts being not far to seek. It is sufficient to say, in regard to them, that the concessions have been duly granted by the Imperial authority, that they have been formally proclaimed throughout China, and that, as stated above, a special envoy of high rank has come to this country expressly to arrange the working details of the plan. It is a step deliberately taken by the Chinese themselves, and represents a well-matured and comprehensive system, financial and industrial, and while it may not be welcome to interests that in the past have been pressing their petitions for favors upon China, it is every way broad enough and strong enough to be indifferent to such hostility as is represented in the newspapers referred to.

In fact, the reasons why China has turned to the United States at this time, to secure coöperation in her plan of development, are very simple and very sufficient, and in order to appreciate them it only needs to study impartially the facts of Chinese international experiences in the last two or three decades. Some of these are historically familiar, others have not been made so well known, but they all carry their own explanation when reasonably considered.

HOWEVER, the irritation expressed by the English organs of the Chinese seacoast is scarcely more pronounced than the similar display in certain American circles, which are envious, apparently, of the prospect that Philadelphia is to be the centre of a large and important business connection with China. Some of the New York newspapers have been full of this very manly and patriotic business, and in Philadelphia there is a bare restraint of the old-fashioned practice of jumping on your fellow townsman's coat tail, the moment he is engaged in an enterprise out of the common order. As to the former city, the *Evening Post* has been especially conspicuous in its attacks on Count Mitkiewicz, and the *Hartford Courant* remarks that—

New York can never lose an opportunity to exhibit its petty jealousies of the rival metropolis, Philadelphia. Last week it was seen in the refusal of the Seventh regiment to take part in the coming centennial celebration. Yesterday it cropped out in an attempt to make out that Mr. Wharton Barker and other eminent Philadelphia capitalists have been victimized.

... Evidently the capitalists of New York are enraged that Philadelphia enterprise has secured the valuable franchise for an international bank in China.

The *Courant* we judge, will see, as will everybody who looks at the subject without jaundice, that the only question of public interest is whether China has really turned to the United States for the aid in money and material which she needs for her great scheme of development. If she has, it is a matter for general congratulation, and the men who have brought it about deserve support, if not praise. England, or France, or Germany, would have been more than delighted had their citizens succeeded in like manner. As to the personality of the agents who have attended to the business in China, it is probable that Count Mitkiewicz may be able to show how much of malice, and how little of truth there is in such attacks as have been made upon him, but whether or not, it is, we apprehend, not a matter for international concern. If his previous business career has not been successful, he has certainly shown skill and capacity in this transaction, and if he has not been able to pay all his debts, his creditors probably are aware of the usual means of procedure open to them. The gentlemen who

receive the concession from the Chinese Crown, are Mr. Barker and his associates. It is with them that the Chinese government now deals. Their honesty and their financial ability are the factors that are important, and nothing else is important. That the imperial authorities at Peking are well satisfied on these points we believe we may affirm with confidence; if not, it would of course be gratifying to the *New York Evening Post*, and might be a subject of interest to the public generally.

THE article in THE AMERICAN of last week on National and State finances is reprinted by the *Hartford Courant*, which makes it the occasion for an opposing argument. As we are not now engaged in an attempt to convert the public mind, so much as simply to inform it, we shall not undertake to rejoin to all the contentions of the *Courant*. Upon some points, however, remark may be profitable. Thus—

1. As to the Distribution of 1836, the *Courant* alleges that "the experiment was disastrous," "in most cases the money was actually thrown away," and no well-informed statesman "would want to repeat that experiment." All these allegations we challenge. There was no disaster in the distribution. Much good was done by many of the States with their money. While it was ill-applied in some cases, these instances were but reasonable and consistent indices of the time in which they occurred.

2. In a paragraph upon indirect and direct taxation, the *Courant* plainly discloses that its article is written by one who has no cordial regard for the policy of Protection. It says:

"It is a delusion that an indirect tax is more conducive to prosperity than a general one. Of course we understand that a well graded customs duty may shift some of the burdens upon the foreign exporter, and that incidentally home industries are protected and encouraged. But the fact must never be lost sight of that it is only seemingly more easy to pay in a roundabout way than in a direct way."

This, and other expressions show that the *Courant* is not considering the question from the same stand-point as THE AMERICAN. We set out, taking the advantage of Protection as conceded, and with the assumption that, for the sake *not* of mere revenue, but of national independence and prosperity, Protection must be maintained. In proposing, therefore, to collect a revenue from imported goods, we wish to grade the duties not simply to produce a certain sum of money, and protect home industries "incidentally," as the *Courant* is thinking about, but to protect first and foremost. And in doing this we may—as in 1836 and now—get more revenue than the national treasury requires.

3. The *Courant* points out that Connecticut built a good state-house, at a moderate price, and paid for it, while New York has built one "which cost many, many millions, out of all proportion to the needs of the State or its ability to pay," and then inquires whether Connecticut should be "indirectly taxed, through the Federal Government to relieve New York from the result of this gigantic 'job.'" To which no answer seems to be seriously required. If the transfer from the national treasury to those of the States were made on a basis of population, or other uniform plan, the thrifty ones would be as much benefited as the improvident ones. New York's share would go to pay her state-house debt: Connecticut, having no such debt, could relieve her direct taxation. How would this be putting the Albany "job" on Hartford?

4. "Nor is it true," declares the *Courant*, "in any just sense, that the Nation has absorbed the States' resources." It is true. Resources which the States had up to 1787 were taken from them, and these resources are such as are commonly possessed by governments corresponding in function to our States. In other words the Nation does not execute a share of government in proportion to its revenue powers, while the States execute more than their share.

5. "Do we understand," asks the *Courant*, that "THE AMERICAN believes that it is best for the Federal Government to go on piling up surplus revenue for the sake of distributing it to the States?" To which we reply that that is not the present practical question. And we have elsewhere explained more fully our view of it.

ATTENTION has been drawn to Mr. Robert T. Lincoln by a recent formal, and no doubt seriously intended, interview in the newspapers. In this he says emphatically that he would not accept a nomination to the Vice-Presidency, and that as to the greater office he has no desire for it, and would be glad if those who are using his name in that connection would refrain. Of course, the ordinary comment would be that he does not really mean to put aside a Presidential chance, and is only repeating a familiar formula; but his language on the point is very strong, and bears evidence of sincerity. That he cannot be used, as has been designed by some of Mr. Blaine's "workers," to fill up the Vice-Presidential end, on a ticket with that gentleman, is made very plain by the interview.

Whether Illinois will send delegates to the national convention in behalf of Mr. Lincoln does not appear. Senator Cullom's name is used in that connection, and it is not improbable that there may be a disposition to recognize his standing in the politics of the State, when delegates come to be chosen. Mr. Sherman, too, has many friends there, but the present tendency in the West,—illustrating the set of the tide against the experiment of again trying to elect Mr. Blaine,—is to give in each State support to a "favorite son." In this way, Iowa is likely to be for Mr. Allison, to begin with, though the *Des Moines Register*, one of the Blaine thick-and-thin organs, has shown signs of extreme irritation over the matter.

Of course, all this shows clearly enough that there is no general disposition to take up Mr. Blaine. He has his friends, and will have support in the convention. But such a thing as a general recognition of the fitness of his renomination is entirely wanting. It does not exist. Can he not read in this the lesson of action for himself?

THE financial sensation of last week was the announcement of an extensive loan negotiated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with certain American and English bankers. It was a surprise, of course, to find this corporation seriously in want of funds, and the explanations and speculations accompanying the transaction added to the public concern over the affair. The facts appear to be that the loan arranged for is ten millions of dollars, of which half is to be secured by bonds, and half by issue of preferred stock. The avails of this will be used, as needed, to take up floating debt and otherwise improve the company's finances. Accompanying the agreement to make the loan are certain stipulations, one of these being that the presidency of the road is to be filled by a person satisfactory to the syndicate; and another that no new road shall be constructed by the B. and O. between Philadelphia and New York,—the trade of the B. and O. being thus assured to either the Bound Brook or the Pennsylvania line.

It is in these conditions, and their practical operation, that the public is most interested. It is clearly implied that Mr. Robert Garrett is to leave the presidency. Who is his successor,—not for the interval until the next election, but thereafter,—to be? Mr. Spencer, the present First Vice-President of the road, is named as having been determined upon, and this would be an excellent choice, his experience and abilities being of the first order. But as there is, apparently, no sale of common stock provided for in the loan, the heavy holders in Baltimore, including the Garrett family, the City, and the University, will make, of course, such a selection hereafter as they see fit. Even the voting power of five millions of preferred stock, if it is to have a vote, would fall far short of controlling the election.

WHETHER a mere agreement by a Board of Directors not to build a new railroad would bind the corporation which they represent may be regarded very doubtful. It is likely the vote of their stockholders would be required for that. And, yet farther, would not such an agreement, even by the stockholders, be void, as being against public policy?

Philadelphia is, of course, deeply interested in this whole matter. It is not a mere question for loaners of money, or operators

in stocks, but for the whole business public. How are this city's interests to be affected? Is there to be an end of that competition for the carriage of freights to and from the West which was expected to result from the entrance of the B. & O. into the city? Is all such business to be practically on one scale of charges? If it is to put an end to all competition, and by a consolidation of interests make rates higher, and so evolve greater dividends, then the new move is not in the interest of the public, by any means.

It needs only to get the railroads all under one hat, with a non-competitive policy thoroughly established there, in order to make it easy for those who are in favor of government control to reach their end at a single stroke.

THE Civil Service Commission is divided upon the question whether the official who displaces a subordinate is obliged to give his reasons for the act. Mr. Edgerton defends the Collector of the Port of Chicago for refusing to give any reason in the case of a Mr. Webster, whom he displaced, and who appealed to the Commission. The other two commissioners, Messrs. Oberly and Lyman, take the opposite view. We must agree in this instance with Mr. Edgerton. As the law stands, after its reform by Mr. Curtis and his friends, the American office-holder has no rights which his superior is bound to respect. The latter, like the centurion in the gospel, "says to one man 'Go,' and he goeth; and to another, 'Come,' and he cometh." If any usage to the contrary has grown up in the Treasury Department or elsewhere, it has been a gratuitous concession to the general sense of decency. But it has no ground in law, and the Civil Service Commission is set to administer the law as it stands, not to remodel it.

Nor do we see any good that is likely to follow the introduction of the rule Messrs. Oberly and Lyman would establish. So long as men may be dismissed without any reason given, there will be no temptation to pretend that they are turned adrift because of want of capacity or inattention to duty. Remove this freedom of action, and the temptation to hypocrisy at once begins. It already has begun in the Post Office department, where Mr. Cleveland passed the word that proof of "offensive partisanship" would make it easier to create vacancies. The better class of Democratic newspapers at once protested against putting a premium upon irresponsible lies. The case would be different if the law declared that no subordinate should be removed except for adequate cause, and that he should have the right to challenge the reason given before some properly constituted tribunal. That is what is secured to the members of our police force, by the Bullitt Bill; but it is reform whose merits are not yet patent to Mr. Curtis and his friends.

We cannot congratulate Mr. Cleveland on the proposed transfer of Mr. Lamar to the Supreme Bench, and the appointment of ex-Gov. Pattison to the Secretaryship of the Interior. The objections to Mr. Lamar, as a judge of the Supreme Court, we have stated before. He is the favorite son of the repudiating State. His party has been identified in Mississippi with that policy, and if he has not coöperated openly with it in that matter, neither has he risked his popularity by a single word in opposition. He goes to a bench so nearly equally divided on the only decision of the Court which has a tendency to constrain dishonest States to pay their debts that his appointment might be construed as intended to secure the reversal of that decision. In this respect Mr. Garland would have been a better selection. He at least did stand in the way of the repudiating frenzy in Arkansas, and checked its advance beyond the point it has reached. And but for the false step he took in the Telephone case, it would have given many persons great pleasure to see him raised to the judgeship now vacant.

As for Mr. Pattison, he has some qualities which would fit him very well for the Interior Department, while, on the other hand, he has yet to show his qualities as an executive officer of broad mind and large ability. Politically, he would not represent

any well defined element in Pennsylvania. But he would doubtless apply with justice and conscience the laws governing the operations of the important bureaux of the Interior Department, including especially Land and the Indians, and this would be no small matter.

Mr. SCOTT swallows the Allentown dose and declares that he rather likes it. Mr. Singerly is more candid and declares that he does not. But then Mr. Singerly never was a politician, in the ordinary sense, and probably never will be one. Mr. Scott draws as much comfort as he can from the clause about the "judicious reduction of the Tariff." He wants to believe that Mr. Randall made some concession to the Free Trade party when he allowed that to go into the platform. But that also is exactly Mr. Randall's programme. He always has avowed his belief that there are duties in the Tariff which might be reduced or abolished without injury to American industry. Every bill he has proposed for the modification of our revenue system has contained proposals to enlarge the Free List and to reduce duties. That is what he means by "judicious" reform of the Tariff. The platform is entirely Mr. Randall's profession of faith. We think he will find it hard to reduce it to practice. We know of no duties but those on sugar, and possibly on lumber, which could be repealed with benefit to the country; and when he is brought face to face with the representatives of the interests affected by his judicious reform, he will get reason to change his mind.

If the Free Trade set are to have their way in the choice of a Speaker, it will not matter what Mr. Randall's views are. By the present programme, he is to be kept off the Committee of Ways and Means, and the judicious Mr. Mills, of Texas, is to be made chairman. With this announcement before its face, the Protectionist section of the Democratic party will stultify itself utterly if it agree to vote for the nominee of the party caucus.

THE notices of eight contests have been filed with the Clerk of the national House of Representatives, and one of the eight is that of Mr. Thoebe against Mr. Carlisle for the Covington district of Kentucky. Mr. Thoebe gave Mr. Carlisle the notice required by law, that he expected to prove that he was "counted out" by the returning officers of that district. Mr. Carlisle has not taken the steps required by the law to rebut Mr. Thoebe's allegations. We presume this was merely an oversight on his part. We should be sorry to suppose that he omitted complying with the law because he counted on the indulgence of the House, and saw that in this way he could secure delay. We are sure the House will not seat Mr. Carlisle upon his personal assurance that Mr. Thoebe's incriminating evidence amounts to nothing. In the view of strict parliamentary law, Mr. Carlisle has lost his seat by default.

When he next is a candidate in the Covington district, he will find his election contested with more vigor, if there be a Covington district to contest. The returns in the State election have so frightened the Democrats that they begin to talk of gerrymandering the State, so as to save as many as possible of the Congressional districts. And, in truth, there was enough in the election figures to frighten them.

THE Labor party has made its application for representation at the polls in New York city through a Republican member of the Board of Police Commissioners. In some quarters this is interpreted to mean that the Republicans and the Labor party are in secret alliance, and that there will be trading of votes between them on election day. The simple truth is that the new party had to make its application through either a Republican or a Democratic Commissioner and it very naturally chose the former. The Democrats are in a fright at the rise of such a party. They expect it to offset the Prohibitionist party, by drawing as many from their ranks as the cold water people have done from the Republicans. The law which secures this representation to the Labor party was proposed by a Republican and carried by Republican votes through the last legislature. The Democratic members

from New York city denounced it in terms which seemed to imply that Mr. George and his friends had no right to organize a new party which would draw votes from the Democratic candidates. In these circumstances the Labor party very naturally made their application to a representative of a party which admitted their right to exist, and whose representatives had secured them their share of the election officers.

In Ohio, it is said, the Democrats are as much exercised over the rise of this new party as they are in New York. They even are offering to cast the vote of their party for the Republican candidates for the legislature, wherever this is necessary to prevent a Labor candidate from getting a plurality of votes. They want to impress upon this new party that it will not be allowed to divide the vote of the working classes with themselves. And yet how truly eloquent the Democrats used to be in applauding the independence of the Prohibitionists!

EVEN the *Evening Post* sees that there is nothing but an unfair count to stand between the Republicans and victory in Maryland. But will there be a fair count? The present governor is one of those estimable gentlemen who serve as figure-heads in State politics, but do nothing to check the operations of the Gorman Ring. He has declared himself in favor of an election law like those of New York and Ohio, which would put a stop to partisan rascality in counting returns. But when he came to appoint the Election Board for the city of Baltimore, he exercised his discretion by selecting Democrats only. The Ring thus have matters in their own hands. Their only deterrent is the chance that the Independents may bring them to book in the courts and send some more of them to jail. But in one ward of Baltimore nineteen of twenty-five officials have been in either the jail or the penitentiary. They are too familiar with such penalties to be deterred by them.

THE movement to naturalize English, Scotch, and Canadian residents of this country, as an offset to the Irish vote, has spread to Chicago. It is said that thousands of them will apply for naturalization in that city within a few weeks. It is a pity that their attachment to their adopted country has not been motive enough to induce them to become citizens, without waiting for the awakening of this special antagonism to the Irish. And how are they to make themselves felt in politics as an anti-Irish element? There are not enough of them to make a new party. With which of the old parties will they vote? Many of them with just the party for which three Irishmen out of every five now vote, and a few years ago four out of five.

THE trouble with the Utes seems to be at an end. Chief Colorow and his braves are back on their reservation, under the protection of national authority; and Sheriff Kendall and his cowboy posse have gone home. It is said that the desire of the Sheriff to make a little political capital for himself had more to do with the collision than anything else.

WE are pleased to see that the Brooklyn Republicans are recovering from their fit of peevishness with Mr. Seth Low, and are beginning to talk of him as their next candidate for mayor. Mr. Low was the best mayor the city ever had. He is the only man who can wrest the control of the city from the Democratic Ring. And the better his course in 1884 comes to be known, the better loyal Republicans will be pleased with him.

OUR friends of New York generally ascribe any Philadelphian criticism of their ways to jealousy. But this does not deter us from remarking that we find them much too mercurial in matters which call for any kind of collective action. They were in raptures over the proposal to give them the Bartholdi statue. But it was like the drawing of teeth to secure from them the money needed for a pedestal. They claimed the right to General Grant's burial-place, because they were going to build him the grandest of monuments. To what sum does the subscription

amount? The wealthiest of their Protestant bodies, with very solid support from the Presbyterians, proposed to build a cathedral. After several months of discussion and canvass they have secured just five per cent. of the sum needed. They led off on the matter of a public half holiday every Saturday. We now find the newspapers which applauded that excellent arrangement are just as ready to applaud employers who declare they will not put up with it, and that "six day's work cannot be done in five and a half." It is things like this which are earning for our big sister city the reputation of "going off at half-cock,"—of being as delighted with every novelty as a baby with a rattle, but growing as quickly tired of the toy.

Perhaps Philadelphians err in the other direction. They need more initiative. When they do undertake a movement, they carry out their purpose. But they do not undertake enough. Our city owes more that it can estimate to Henry C. Carey; but nobody ever proposes to erect a monument to him.

THE northern end of Huntingdonshire has been the scene of a by-election, out of which the English Tories are trying to extract some comfort. In 1885 the district was not contested, as being hopelessly Tory, and the pocket borough of a wealthy county family. The Liberals now knew they had no chance of a majority, but they thought they could detach the rural labor vote from the Tories; and thanks to the thorough canvass made chiefly by the Irish members, the Tories had only a majority of something over five per cent. of the whole vote. Their victory, it is alleged, was due to the unscrupulous use of family influence in the chief town of the district, where the whole population lives directly or indirectly by the patronage of the family of the candidate. They themselves admit that they lost ground among the farm laborers, but claim that accessions from the artisan class so far made up for this as to pull them through.

What the English artisan thinks of the Tories and their Irish policy is shown by the vote of the Congress of Trades' Unions at Swansea. By a close vote the Congress suspended the standing rule which forbids the introduction of political matters, and then condemned the Coercion policy and the suppression of the right of public meeting in Ireland, by a vote of eighty-five to one. The men who voted thus are the picked and trusted leaders of their class, and what they voted the British artisan will stand to. For he has an interest in this Coercion policy which does not appear on the surface. The bill is aimed especially at what Mr. Gladstone calls "exclusive dealing," or what we would call "boycotting." The members of the Irish League will neither buy of nor sell to its avowed enemies. Everybody admits the right of an individual to deal exclusively with those whose principles he approves. And the Trades' Union act of 1867 declared that whatever it was lawful for an individual to do should also be lawful for an association. That act furnished the basis of a social compact, under which both masters and men have lived for twenty years in comparative peace. The Irish Coercion Bill indirectly violates the compact, by proscribing and punishing acts which the law of 1867 had legalized. It was to this fact that Mr. Gladstone especially called the attention of the working classes, and his words are bearing fruit.

The Congress also took up the question of allotments to the agricultural laborer, and demanded action on that subject, with a view to check the flow of farm laborers into the cities. For fully half a century the English land policy has been drawing the people from the land, and driving them into the cities to seek work. So long as England could go on extending and enlarging her markets, the evil of this was less apparent. But now that people of other countries have begun to supply their own wants by manufacturing, the town artisan is pinched. So he wants Hodge to have some inducement to keep out of the cities. By and by he will demand that homes and work be found on the land for the surplus population of the cities. That would be England's salvation, as her ruin has been the sacrifice of her rural population to the extension of her manufactures and her commerce.

THE Irish landlords are to hold a convention in Dublin to consider what is the best course for them, as a class, to take. Archbishop Walsh proposes that they send delegates to meet around an Irish "round table" to settle the land question. *United Ireland* suggests that they declare for Home Rule, as now inevitable, and take a hand in giving shape to the measure. It truly says that they can delay but cannot prevent that measure, while their assent to it would bring it about at once, and would entitle them to the gratitude of their countrymen. In that case they would be heard as to the provisions of the law to create a national government for Ireland, and would obtain solid guarantees of their interests as a class. This is sound and patriotic advice, and there are a great number of the landlord class who are the children of men who loved Ireland above all things. But we doubt if they have the breadth of intelligence and patriotism which would make such a step possible to them. They will go on to the last, playing the game of the alien rulers, who will cast them off in the end without so much as a word of regret.

THE escape of Ayub Khan—or in English King Job—from Persia into Afghanistan is not an event which brings much comfort to England. He is the brother of Yakub Khan, whom they have held a prisoner in India ever since 1879, when they deposed him from the Emirship. It was he who inflicted severe defeat on the British forces at Kandahar, and was driven back only by the gigantic efforts of Gen. Roberts. Since his retreat into Persia, he also has been a virtual prisoner in the Shah's hands, at the instance of England, by the influence of "British gold." He is the idol of the anti-British party, who never have accepted his cousin Ald-ur-Rahman Khan as the rightful emir, but look upon the children of Shere Ali as the proper rulers of the Afghans.

THE USE OF THE NATIONAL EXCESS.

IF we concede that Protective duties shall be laid on imported goods, no man can say whether, at all times, these will precisely measure the needs of the national treasury. They may produce too much revenue, as in the years preceding 1836, or too little, as in 1862, when the cost of the war drained it. This is obvious enough, judged upon theory only, and in practice it has been fully exemplified. Moreover, as we pointed out a week ago, plethora of the national treasury may and does occur at the very time when the State treasuries are bare. The nation having absorbed from the States revenue-creating powers which they originally possessed, and having assumed, at the same time, less than a corresponding share of government function, this condition naturally occurs. It would be strange if the States, left with duties of government disproportionate to the revenue powers which they retain, were not poor, and it would be strange if the nation, with its great and easy indirect taxes, were not rich. Money accumulates in the public vault at Washington, while it is scarce in those at Richmond and Indianapolis.

It is not to be presumed that the want of balance between revenue resources and governmental functions, created a hundred years ago by the Federal Constitution, will now be scientifically redressed. No change in the division of function will be made: it is not proposed either to scatter the powers of the nation, or to absorb, in any important degree, the rights reserved to the States. It follows, therefore, that if we are to regard the lessons drawn from our financial experience we shall seek to establish a systematic, continuous relation between the National and the State financial operations, adjusting in this manner inequalities which are not to be reached by the other road.

Such a relation must deal with the subject, not by irregular and spasmodic efforts, but by a uniform and regular method. It should have, doubtless, such features as these:

1. The annual excess of the national resources would be ascertained at the close of the fiscal year, on each first day of July. Its amount would be officially declared. A sufficient reserve being provided for extraordinary needs of the nation, the

remainder would be appropriated, at a fixed date, to the several treasuries of the States, upon a uniform basis of distribution, this being, preferably, that of population.

2. The States would not depend upon these funds. They would use them when received. If, in any year, none were available, their financial operations would rest, as now, upon their own taxation. They might, of course, establish in advance a systematic rule by which the funds, when received, should be applied.

3. It should be provided in the law of the United States that the funds so received by the States should be applied, first, to the payment of overdue interest; second, to the payment of overdue debt; third, to the relief of taxation.

With such features as these, an annual communication between the national treasury and the State treasuries would be a natural and reasonable, as it would be a beneficent system. It is not here suggested that the United States, in dealing with its revenues, should do differently from its usual rule. It should impose new duties or abolish old ones, should remove old taxes or lay new ones, precisely as in the apprehension of Congress the national welfare demanded. We would not suggest that merely to make an excess for distribution, the sugar duties should be continued, if they are no longer needed for the revenue purposes of the Nation, and if they produce no public benefit, as protective to the home industries. Congress must legislate upon such subjects for its own account, upon its own grounds, for its own reasons of state. The provision for distribution would be an accompanying safe-guard. It would remove the temptation to Congressional extravagance and waste, and would provide, instead, a persuasive to discreet and economical expenditure, in the desire of each community to have its debts lifted and its tax burdens lightened.

We repeat that we draw these conclusions as to the financial relations of the Nation with the States, by looking at the problem from the Protection stand-point. We hold that the duties on imports are to be so graded as to *protect*, and that their revenue results are secondary. It follows that the collection of duties on this basis may exceed the national expenditures, as, from the excessive revenue powers of the Nation, its collections are always liable to do. Means of restoring this balance,—of compensating the States for their surrender of revenue power, and of returning to public use the excess funds drawn to Washington,—are therefore demanded. They must be not mere expedients, devised from day to day, but they must be systematic, orderly, and dependable.

THE FISHERIES "COMMISSION."

BOTH England and America were startled, and our State Department evidently displeased, by the announcement in the British Parliament that the Fisheries Question is to be submitted to the judgment of a joint-commission of English and American gentlemen, and that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is to be one of the former. The announcement certainly was premature, as neither party to the agreement had made its selection of the men who were to go upon this service, and no agreement had been reached as to the scope of their inquiries. Of course, it is quite within the discretion of the State Department to conduct its discussion of outstanding questions in whatever way it pleases. If Mr. Bayard chooses to ask three American gentlemen of specially good information to meet the representatives of the British government, and to see what settlement can be effected, instead of meeting them alone or in company with Dr. Francis Wharton, his able adviser on points of international law, nobody need find fault. The results reached will have to run the gauntlet of the Senate, which two years ago declared by a vote of 25 to 10—nine Democrats voting in the majority—that the appointment of a commission is not expedient.

We should much prefer to have Mr. Bayard and Dr. Wharton act as the American branch of the Commission. That would avoid the embarrassment of asking the British commissioners to meet in conference persons of less assured official standing than their own.

And it would also prevent the embarrassment which would result if the Americans in conference should make concessions of which Mr. Bayard could not approve. Our diplomatic proceedings are already sufficiently complicated by the necessity of submitting treaties to the approval of the Senate, without our devising methods which would require two confirmations of the results reached in conference.

The British evidently hope to secure an agreement to exchange the use of the inshore fisheries for the free admission of Canadian fish to our markets. That is what the Canadians are contending for, although no doubt they would like in addition to secure a slice of "compensation" such as the Halifax Commission gave them under the Treaty of Washington. But we are satisfied that the Senate of the United States will ratify no treaty based on that principle. If there were no other reason against it, the fact that the Canadian fishermen are subsidized by their government, while ours are not, is reason enough. And our fishermen declare that the inshore fisheries are not worth enough to them to equal in value the privilege of free markets.

It is still under discussion whether to include the dispute over the Behring Sea seal fisheries. We do not see why it should be excluded. We are not clear as to our right to shut out Canadian ships from that fishery. The arguments on both sides have force. It is true that we once denied the Russia's right to treat Behring Sea as landlocked, and therefore no part of the high seas; but equally true that at a later time, and before the cession of Alaska, we seem to have conceded the Russian claim. Great Britain, on the other hand, never conceded it, and the quarrel in which our action has now involved us is merely a continuation of one which has been waged for a long time between that country and Russia. It would be the best solution if the two countries could agree to prohibit the killing of seals by any but the natives, and leave them free to sell the skins as they pleased. The seal is the staff of life to the dwellers within and near to the Arctic circle. The white men's seal fisheries are tending to make life impossible to the Aleuts and to the Esquimaux, because they are not conducted with that careful reference to the maintenance of the supply which the natives show, and because great quantities of food are destroyed for the sake of the skins alone. It is true that the arrangement would make genuine seal skins rare and more costly; but that is a small consideration.

The wisest plan would have been to throw open the whole question of Canada's commercial relations with this country to discussion, and see what can be done to bring the two American branches of the English-speaking race into close and friendly co-operation. But a Commission in which Canada will have but one representative and England two, and that one probably Sir John Macdonald, is not the body before which to moot these larger questions. We need a very different commission for that purpose.

CHINESE-AMERICAN ENTERPRISES.

UPON the initiative of a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, of whom Mr. Wharton Barker is the representative, concessions of far-reaching importance to the future development of the Middle Kingdom and to the commercial interests of the United States, have been granted. The negotiations to this end were conducted by Count de Mitkiewicz, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Simon A. Stern, of Philadelphia,—the former being the negotiator, and the latter the financial representative of Mr. Barker and his associates. They have covered a period of some months, and now appear substantially complete.

If the Chinese have been more tardy than the Japanese in adopting the telegraph, the telephone, and the railways, or in taking advantage of the great mineral wealth of their country, they have at last taken up these instruments of modern progress in so thorough and effective a manner as to bid fair to distance their island neighbors. They have already a system of telegraphs connecting the cities along the coast, and extending inland along the Yangtse Kiang as far as Hankow, and beyond. The service is as good as can be expected with the simple methods now in use, for such refinements as duplex and quadruplex instruments have never yet been seen by the Chinese telegraph operators.

The points covered by the telegraph lines indicate the proper route of the first railways to be built, viz., southward from Peking to Canton, connecting the great cities along and near to the coast, and westward along the Yangtse Kiang; while lateral routes acting as feeders to these lines will open up the interior. The advantages resulting from such a system readily suggest themselves. Among the most obvious of these may be named the greater commercial prosperity of the nation, the improvement in the general condition of the population that must result from intercommunication between the inhabitants of the various sections; the means of forwarding and distributing food supplies in time to avert the famines which, in seasons of bad harvest, have decimated the population of entire provinces; and the facilities for moving and concentrating troops in order to suppress popular uprisings.

China is rich in mineral wealth. A few mines of coal and gold have been opened. With railways these could be made more profitable and a number of others would be developed. The commerce of the coast and river ports is already considerable; with railways connecting those ports with the interior this trade would be greatly increased. By the present methods the journey from Tientsin to Peking, a distance of about eighty miles, takes about three days; with a railway it would take about three hours. During the winter months trade between Tientsin or Peking and the outer world is practically closed, because of the ice in the Peiho. All this will soon be changed. To what extent the new order of things will affect the leisurely and deliberate ways of the Chinese merchant and trader is a most interesting question, to which the future alone can furnish the answer. The aforesaid Chinese merchant, although well-known to be shrewd beyond comparison with his commercial rivals, bears the highest reputation for honesty, and is certainly clever enough to profit by the advantages about to be offered him.

China needs the railway for the reasons stated and for many others that will readily suggest themselves. To create such a railway system, (in accordance with the government policy that railroads and mines must belong to the Chinese themselves), requires a more orderly system of finances than obtains at present. China, speaking of the eighteen provinces, presents a fine object lesson of an unfavorable phase of "state rights." The finances, if such they can be termed, of the various provinces are conducted independently, without reference to each other, and with regard to the Peking government only in so far as the annual tribute is concerned. There is no "budget" in any of them. The Viceroy, appointed by the Emperor for three years, and holding office at his pleasure, levy the taxes and determine that such and such impost must yield so much money, their object being to raise enough to enable them to pay the required tribute and run their own government. There is no general tax levied by the Imperial Government, and falling alike on all subjects; indeed, there is no general system of finance.

This accounts for the high interest paid on such loans as the Government has effected. The lowest we at present know of bears six per cent. There are others made within the last few years paying seven and eight per cent. respectively, although the receipts from the imperial customs are pledged as security.

The establishment of a national bank has repeatedly been urged on the ground that it would help to regulate these matters, to the great advantage of the government and the people, and although the subject has been under consideration for about fifteen years, it is only now that decided steps for the founding of such an institution have been taken.

Count de Mitkiewicz during his recent visit to Tientsin obtained for the Chinese-American Telephone Company the exclusive right to erect telephones, operate telephone lines, and manufacture telephonic apparatus and appliances, in all the treaty ports now open or to be hereafter opened, for a period of fifty years. In addition to this, he returns to this country with the basis of a charter for a Chinese-American Bank, to be under joint American and Chinese control, and the capital of which is to be contributed jointly by Americans and Chinese. The functions of this institution, in addition to the transacting of a general banking business, will include the placing of all government loans for such public purposes as the construction of railways, the working of mines, and the contracting for supplies needed for such undertakings. It is also to have authority to issue bank bills and to provide a uniform currency in gold and silver; such bank bills and coin to be a legal tender for their face value throughout the empire.

As an evidence of the importance attaching to this enterprise, it is only necessary to mention that Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Premier of the Chinese Empire and Pei-Yung Superintendent of the Board of Trade, has consented to accept the supervision of the Bank, and that he has sent as his envoy to this country so eminent a diplomat as S. P. Ma Kie Chung, who, in conjunction with the Minister of the Chinese Imperial Government at Wash-

ington, is to confer with Mr. Wharton Barker as to the minor details in the plan of the intended bank. It is probable that this conference, being one of importance, and deliberately conducted, will occupy some weeks.

THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

THE most difficult practical problem the civilized world is called upon to face is the disposal of waste organic matters, waste in the sense that they are thrown off, left, or dead, and are thus in such a condition that they cannot immediately and without preparation be made to re-enter into the round of life.

In these days every school boy and school girl is taught the grand facts of organic chemistry. We all know, or at least can repeat, that the animal world depends directly or indirectly upon the plant world for the food out of which it is built; that plants derive their substance from the air, water, and soil; and that those chemical compounds which are most strictly organic are for the most part derived from materials that have previously formed a part of living organisms.

We know this, but we do not realize it, nor do we act upon our knowledge. It is to us like an account of a famine in China, or a cyclone in Hindustan—far away—so far that we do no more than bestow a passing thought upon it. And yet the problem is pressing—we suffer because we do not answer it satisfactorily. We, that is to say the whole of the dwellers in cities throughout Europe and America, are not only throwing away every year millions upon millions of tons of the elements of life, but we are throwing them into the streams from which we take our water supply, thereby literally turning food into poison.

Cities have always done this, at least in Europe, and conservatives cannot see why a change is necessary. Old Rome poured its excreta into the Tiber through cloacæ which have served as a model to our engineers. Two thousand five hundred years have passed and yet we are not ahead of the early Romans! We have saddled steam, we have compelled the lightning to carry our messages and to illuminate our houses, and yet we have not found out how to dispose of the waste of our cities by any mode better than pouring it into the Tiber!

It needed no inventive genius, no knowledge of chemistry or physics, to discover the present method. When the quantity of waste material was too large to be re-used on the spot, it was a more handy, more indolent, more shiftless process to shoot it through a conduit into a river than to carry it to the fields, and there distribute it in such a way that its fertilizing components might bear fruit in crops of cereals. Agriculturists, unaccustomed to a fertilizer largely composed of the waste of human bodies, have learned to look upon it as unclean;—they readily use the ordure of cattle and the dung of sea-birds, for the latter of which they pay high prices, but they are prejudiced against city sewage. Not the smallest element of difficulty in the present problem proceeds from the distrustful attitude of the farming population, who in this respect are behind the agriculturists of China and Japan, and will not to any considerable extent accept the fertilizer which is cheapest and most abundant.

Why cannot we go on as of yore? Why not continue to do as Rome did, especially when we know that the health of every large city which has been provided with a thorough system of canalization has improved in healthfulness, even though some rivers and streams have become sewers from the influx? The answer is that, though humanity cares not for posterity, though it cares not if nitrates become scarce and phosphates fail our descendants, and reckes not that millions of uncultivated acres might be made fertile as the Waesland by the use of the wasted fertilizer, yet it cannot afford to be careless of itself.

Cities increase perpetually in size and numbers. Europe is crowded with them, several stand on every river, there is not a large stream which is not polluted with sewage, the towns highest up the stream poison the water supply of those lower down. Rome, sole mistress, was once the only really large city,—now there is a Rome in every country, and several in some of them. The United States is a new country, and, though we can count some fifty-five millions, that seems little in nearly three millions of square miles. But statistics, as usual, are deceiving: most of our population is massed east of the Mississippi, and most of our large cities crowd upon the Atlantic seaboard. Nowhere in the world is there such another series of large cities as that which beginning at Boston, terminates at Washington. In the line are New York, which, including Brooklyn and other dependencies, does not come very far behind Paris in population; Philadelpia with its million, Boston and Baltimore with half a million each, and Providence, Newark, and Washington, small by comparison with the giants, yet themselves of giant size. Each of these cities, just as much as the older ones of Europe, finds it a most difficult matter to obtain a water supply of tolerable purity, on account of the contami-

nation of all sources save mountain springs and lakes, by the impour of sewage from cities and towns. Every town along the Schuylkill, from far away Reading to Manayunk, close to the very doors of the city of Philadelphia, and well within its municipal limits, pours its waste into the abused river, yet Philadelphia calmly drinks its waters, and adds to the impurity.

The practicability of disposing of liquid sewage by distributing it upon the ground has been proved over and over again. In England many considerable towns, among them Leamington, a borough of more than 30,000 inhabitants, spread the material upon the land in such a way that nothing but pure water finally reaches the river. Yet none of the very large cities have successfully wrestled with the problem. While smaller towns own ground upon which the sewage is poured, the immense bulk of the material, the want of brisk demand on the part of agriculturists, the enormous expense of distribution at a distance; and the absence, in many cases, of a comparatively uncultivated area sufficiently near to the city to be owned and cultivated by the municipality, or by a syndicate of citizens, forbid at present a practical solution in their case. Meanwhile the damage goes on. At any cost and risk we must throw this life-making yet death-dealing substance far from our homes. As we are neither farmers nor gardeners, and as most of us have no ground of our own, we cannot, like the thrifty Chinaman, utilize it ourselves; and instead of being able to sell it, as do the citizens of Tokio, to those who will use it, we are glad to pay a good price to contractors for the removal of whatever the accommodating sewers do not carry off automatically.

Attempts have been made to solve the problem by abstraction of the solids from the liquids, either in the closets, as is done in Paris, or at works situated near the outfall of the sewers. The death rate in Paris is high, and sanitary authorities attribute much of the excess to this conservation of the solids. The *cabinets d'aisances*, the No. 100, of a French house make their presence suspiciously evident to the olfactories. The *poudrette* manufactories also prove an unmitigated nuisance. In these days of constantly increasing population, works for the manipulation of sewage cannot well be placed where they are inoffensive. There is certainly no spot on the urn-shaped peninsula of Philadelphia where such works could be tolerated.

But there are around Philadelphia many square miles of waste ground which might by the addition of what now falls into the Delaware be converted into fertile gardens. The morass which stretches from a little below Washington Avenue to Girard Point is now pestiferous. The syndicate which would surround it with dykes, pump it dry with windmills, drain it with canals, and utilize a part, at least, of the city's sewage upon it, would reap large profits, and by letting out the ground in small holdings, would give to every industrious working-man a chance to solve the labor problem as regards himself. All the way up the Delaware as far as Trenton, lie stretches of similar land, now given up to frogs and spatterdocks—pretty and poetical spots under some seasonal aspects, but speaking of unthrift and lack of enterprise.

The most objectionable part of the city's waste, and probably the least useful as a fertilizer, the garbage, is even now thrown in large quantities upon such parts of Philadelphia's morass as are cultivated. The nose testifies to this, as do the unsightly heaps. The distribution of liquid sewage by means of piping carried below the surface of the soil, or even by open trenches in loose soil, would offend neither the eye nor the nose. Philadelphian syndicates are just now very busy in other towns and other States; why do they not do something to benefit their own neglected homes?

On the eastern side of the Delaware, between our city and ocean, lies Southern New Jersey, a region of pine barrens and sand dunes, salt marshes and scrub, interesting to botanists and zoölogists, who find there the same forms of life that can be met with in Virginia, but wearing an aspect of utter desolation, and at present thinly populated, except on the sea-beach in summer. The soil is the silt of the tertiary sea, loose, easy to work, but deficient in the nitrates, phosphates, etc., which are too abundant in the loam of a meadow. What can be done with such soil under proper treatment is evidenced by settlements like Vineland, where fine fruit crops reward the agriculturist who applies fertilizers. The sewage of Philadelphia, now the poison of the Delaware, might be the salvation of Southern New Jersey. To construct a tube across, beneath the river, would be a small undertaking compared to the Mersey Tunnel at Liverpool, and there would be millions in the scheme if properly engineered.

The idea is neither a wild one nor a new one. The late chief of the water department believed it the right thing to do, and in the present age a good engineer would make light of the difficulties. The work would be nothing to the great sewage system of London, and magnificent beside the task which is now confronting that city, namely, the conveyance of the immense quantity of liquid, 500 tons per minute, plus an addition from a ring of newer

suburbs, some fifty miles further down the Thames. At this point, on the flat lands of Essex, it is possible that some land upon which some of London's sewage can be used will be found. It is certain that if a region like Southern New Jersey had existed as near to London as to Philadelphia, the former city would have solved the problem of sewage disposal long ago. Certain it is also that if the natives of Philadelphia were Hollanders or Flemings the marsh lands near the city would long ago have been rendered salubrious and fruitful by drainage and cultivation.

Philadelphians do business all over the United States and out of it, but hitherto they have neglected Philadelphia. It has scarcely begun to dawn upon them that they live in one of the world's great cities, that the quiet old days are past, that conditions have altered and are altering, that regrets are useless, and inaction dangerous, and that something must be done to grapple with the facts of the big, busy, growing present.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.¹

IT would be well indeed if the world, or at least if each nation, could have "a law" on this huge and important subject. If, that is to say, it was possible to simplify the business of divorce by making it comply with legal regulations set for the government not only of more or less restricted communities, but of whole countries or races, there would be a substantial gain for social security and happiness. In some instances, to be sure, this is now done, but in precisely those cases where uniformity of usage is the most desirable, in the more complex society organizations, there is no absolute standard of law or custom. There is one divorce system in England, another in Scotland, another in Canada. In our own country there are as many, we might almost say, as there are States. And so the complexity extends almost everywhere where marriage is recognized as a civil compact, and in fact that covers the ground with which we are now concerned, for in the light of a sacrament, as marriage is held to be by the Romish Church, divorce is impossible. The influence of that church is a large one in the world, but we do not here stop to inquire whether its theory of marriage is superior or inferior to the civil theory; our topic is the curious divergencies of opinion of men who hold that as marriage is and ought to be contracted by law, so law can declare how it can and ought to be dissolved. Approaching the subject from this side, the inquirer is confronted with a bewildering mass of legislation, much of which we are surely right in saying is a reproach rather than a credit to human kind. It is this body of the divorce laws with which Mr. Parlett Lloyd essays to deal. Law of divorce is properly a misnomer; there is none; but the laws of divorce are almost countless and they are being incessantly added to, with the effect of so much more easily breaking down the greatest of all safeguards of civilized society.

While giving a general view of the subject, Mr. Lloyd's attention is centered upon the divorce laws of the United States, and we can do no more here than follow his example. It is a condition of affairs no less than extraordinary that scarcely any two of the States have precisely the same view of a subject upon which it might be thought there should be at least as much uniformity of opinion as upon the mode of election of a President, or of any of the forms of the general government. Yet we range in the republic from absolute prohibition, as in South Carolina, where divorces are unprocurable for any cause, to California, Colorado, and Dakota, where the restrictions are of so flimsy and bare-faced a sort as to make the whole business hardly more than farce. The strange scope of this legislation is given by Mr. Lloyd with satisfying fullness. He details the causes for which divorce may be obtained in all the States and Territories, making a point of the time of residence required in each community. The book has thus a practical interest, and it is given a further importance through its digest of leading decisions and its compilation of divorce statistics. In style, Mr. Lloyd is concise, practical, and straightforward, and he has evidently written quite as much for non-professionals as for lawyers. Some little frivolity of tone we notice, as in the use of expressions like "in all well-regulated families," etc., but as a general thing, the manner is all that could be desired in writing of matters so momentous. After giving the causes for divorce, the statutory regulations, and standard judicial decisions in the States and Territories, Mr. Lloyd takes pains to explain with as little offensive detail as possible, yet not shirking plain speaking where necessary, what the so-called "grounds" for action really are, as viewed by the various laws. Other significant chapters are on the civil and religious contracts of marriage, the conflict of laws, the methods of conducting suits, alimony, and procedure in general.

We have found much in this book that is valuable, much that

¹ A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF DIVORCE. By A. Parlett Lloyd, of the Baltimore Bar. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

is suggestive, but it is assuredly one of the most painful volumes we have ever read. It is crushing in its demonstration not only of the misery of mankind but of the blighting of the very sweetest and brightest hopes. And the final impression upon us left by it is that of the shameful inconsistencies of the American laws. Of the rest of the world we say nothing,—the shortcomings of our own are enough to compel every attention. Mr. Lloyd has no more to say upon this head than that the matrimonial bond is easily broken in some States while it is almost indissoluble in others; in one being quite so, because of the varying views of State legislators. That, of course, but should there not be federal legislation? That would require a constitutional amendment, naturally, since the States are guaranteed the right to control their domestic relations; but could the nation do a better thing than take this fundamental legislation into its own hands? Is not marriage as true a basis of society as liberty itself? A constitutional amendment put to popular vote would surely meet the view of the majority, when the subject had been fully discussed, and, when the anomalies of our present system, under which the most outrageous things are daily and hourly practiced (such devices for example as pretended or insufficient residence in the "easy divorce" state) were seen under the light of a just popular indignation. G. W. A.

WEEKLY NOTES.

SOME hypercritical persons find fault with President Cleveland for using the phrase "centennial anniversary" in his letter accepting the invitation to be present at the commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution. The phrase was inexact in 1876, if applied to anything but the great celebration of the Fourth of July. But it is exactly correct as applied to the ceremonies and proceedings of a week hence. That is not only a centennial celebration, as being observed a hundred years later. It is also an anniversary celebration, because the chief part of the proceedings falls on exactly the same day of the year as the adoption of the Constitution by the Convention did. So the phrase "centennial anniversary" is the only adequate expression of the fact.

William Cobbett used to illustrate the violations of the rules of grammar out of the King's speeches. Mr. Cleveland is fond of lumbering and cumbersome phrases, as are many of his profession. But it is not a common thing with him to use words incorrectly.

THE arrival of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson is chronicled in New York. He reached that city on Wednesday, by the steamer *Ludgate Hill*, a slow ship which he took for the purpose of having a long voyage. He was suffering, on reaching land, by a cold contracted while the ship was near the Banks of Newfoundland, and it is very evident that his health is not at all good. As to his dramatization of his "Dr. Jekyll," he said that he did not know it would succeed. "It seems to me," he said, "that it is too repulsive a story to be put on the stage. It is not pretty enough. I don't think a novel makes a good play, anyway. The two are so essentially different. Yet a first-rate tale may make a poor drama, and vice versa."

To its report of the interview, the *Tribune* adds: "Mrs. Stevenson, who is her husband's literary helper, is a bright, dark-eyed, little woman. She is possessed of great ability, and her name appears along with her husband's on the title page of 'The New Arabian Nights.' They leave New York to-day; but their plans both as to the duration of their stay in America and the places they will visit, are not yet settled. Probably they will spend the winter in Indianapolis, Mrs. Stevenson's birth-place."

REVIEWS.

MY CONFESSION, AND THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST'S TEACHING. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian. Pp. 242. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

THIS volume contains two works which although mutually illustrative are yet independent. "My Confession" is really the first half of the systematic statement of Count Tolstoi's religious views, whose second half is accessible to English readers in two versions, one entitled "My Religion" and the other "What I Believe." But this is the first translation we have seen of the earlier and more interesting, because autobiographical, part of the work. The book suggests comparison with a score of others,—with Augustine's Confessions, and with Stuart Mill's Autobiography, for instance. The author compares it with the life of Gautama Buddha, and with the book of Ecclesiastes, which he ascribes to Solomon. It is the story of a mind which passes through just the experience which the book of Ecclesiastes describes. Like Solomon, its author had in every earthly sense a life full of successes. He had an abundant estate, a loving wife, and good children, a national and more than national reputation as a writer, plenty of

friends, and splendid health. All this reads exactly like Solomon's description of his own happy estate as "King in Jerusalem," with every desire gratified, and all the science of his time laid bare to him. And then, just because there was no struggle with difficulties,—with poverty, ill-health, neglect, or anything of the sort,—to distract him from the contemplation of the chief problem of life, he was forced to ask: "What is the use or meaning of all this?" Just so John Stuart Mill tells us that he, after having already achieved fame as a botanist, a scholar, and a sociologist, was forced to ask whether the plans which he had formed were such as to make life worth living; and to see that life contemplated—in Solomon's phrase—under the sun, is a thing of no lasting profit or satisfaction. Our author compares it to the situation of the poor man in the old tale, who to escape a wild beast throws himself into a pit. But at the bottom of the pit he sees a huge dragon (death) ready to swallow him. He holds with all his strength by a bush which grows out of the pit's side. At the root of this bush a black and a white mouse (day and night) incessantly gnaw, so that it soon must give way. But the man sees a few drops of honey on a leaf of the bush, and stretches out his tongue to lick it. Such are the joys of life in the face of impending death, when a man has not yet found the secret of life.

When roused to ask these gressome questions, Tolstōi first looked to his own class for the answer. He found they had none. Most of them fixed their eyes on the honey on the leaf, and tried to forget the dragon. Some of them sought consolation in religious ideas taken from Protestants of the Evangelical school, but their lives seemed to prove that these were notions merely. Some of them acknowledged they could see no meaning in life, but were too weak to put an end to it. An increasing number put an end to it by suicide. Tolstōi himself felt the fascination of that; he ceased to carry a gun, and he put away a cord from his study, lest these should tempt him. He was drawn to self-murder, seemingly, by the whole force of his nature. One thing only held him back: a reminiscence of the religious lessons taught him in his boyhood, but on which he and his class generally had turned their backs. He sought a solution of the problem in science, and found none. Where science dealt with problems which lay far apart from human life, she was mighty. When she took up the problems which really concern men, she either stammered or spake presumptuously of what she did not understand. All the talk of development was no answer to him. It pointed to no end, it gave life no higher significance than it possessed before. It left existence, after all was said, as much a mystery as before.

Then our author turned to the *moujiks*, in whose welfare he had been interested ever since the era of emancipation. He found among them people who bore the trials and privations of life cheerfully, and died with a quiet resignation unknown among educated Russians. He found no suicides among them, but rather a horror of self-murder. And when he sought the secret of the difference, he discovered that it was in their faith. As he contemplated them the old difficulties in the way of faith seemed to vanish. Faith in God learnt from their faith wakened up life in him by slow and even to himself imperceptible degrees. He then threw himself into all the usages and beliefs of the national church, but after a time found these impossible to reconcile with intellectual sincerity. He was constrained to distinguish between the real substance and the inadequate form of the popular devotion, and he found the former better presented in some of the popular religious books and legends, than in the elaborate symbolism and dry dogmas of the Orthodox Church. So he worked his way to his present position, as a churchless and nearly creedless Christian, an absolute non-resistant, and a believer in the universal duty of labor.

In "The Spirit of Christ's Teaching" we have Tolstōi's statement as to what Jesus of Nazareth said to give life its true meaning. He deals very freely with the gospels, eliminating elements which do not commend themselves to him as giving light on the main point, and leaving out a great deal as having no use for believers. He eliminates on this last ground the whole miraculous element. He rejects the church doctrine of a Trinity, but thinks we have not reached the true apprehension of the loftiness of Christ's teaching until we have come to see why men have called him God. This is another notable coincidence with John Stuart Mill. To us it seems that Tolstōi has selected only a single strain out of the Gospel's teaching, and that what he has taken implies and required much that he has left. Of his extreme non-resistance doctrine we spoke in reviewing his last volume of stories.

PSYCHOLOGY: THE MOTIVE POWERS; EMOTIONS, CONSCIENCE, AND WILL. By James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., President of Princeton College. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887.

Dr. McCosh's new book has to do with the emotions, the conscience, and the will; the greater portion of it being devoted to the first named topic, and being largely an abridgement

of his earlier treatise on the emotions. In this part of the book the author treats in their order of the appetite, the idea of some object or event which may thwart the appetite, the resulting emotion, and the concomitant bodily affection; and then gives his classification and description of the emotions. In his treatment of the appetences he seems to have been influenced by Bishop Butler, and it may be objected that his classification smacks of "cross division." We cannot regard love to relatives, love of society, love of esteem and commendation, love of pleasure, appetites, native and acquired tastes and talents, as mutually exclusive classes: indeed, the division reminds one somewhat of the division of animated nature, by the inaccurate man who had attended an illustrated lecture, into animalcules, vertebrates, land-animals, and mammals. The organic affection which reveals the emotion is rather curiously treated. Dr. McCosh does not have Professor Bowne's hatred of matter or dread of physiology, and he quotes largely from Darwin and Bell on the expression of the emotions. He insists on the influence of bodily conditions on mental life, but the expressions he uses in defining the relations of the two are peculiar. The appetites, he says, "originate in the body, but they become mental" (p. 18); and, (p. 84,) "the idea which evokes the feeling, and is its substratum, works in the cerebrum; and the excitement produced, like the original sensation, may be partly mental and partly bodily." What an appetite is, before it is mental, it is difficult to conceive; and the notion of an idea "working in the cerebrum" sounds worthy of a disciple of Vogt. In the classification of the emotions, Dr. McCosh has left no place for surprise, awe, and admiration; and it should be noted that anger is not always a retrospective emotion, nor shame a prospective one. The conscience is made a power which judges of the qualities of actions as good or bad in themselves, and, though the point is not very clearly brought out, seemingly without reference to any ulterior end,—it is compared to a sense. Yet, when the question of the development of conscience under education comes up, the illustrations used (p. 225) would indicate that the words right and wrong, as applied to actions, indicate relation to some end which they are to subserve. The discussion of the will is brief, and treats chiefly of its influence upon the mental life and character; the question of freedom in volition being merely touched upon.

The tone of the book throughout is hortatory, and the homilies on the various emotions will not further its success as a college text-book, nor recommend it to those who look for merely scientific treatment of the themes discussed. There is much moralizing of this sort: "Our feelings are meant to be breezes to waft us along on the voyage of life, but we are ever to guard against allowing them to rise into gales and hurricanes, to overwhelm us in depths from which we cannot be extricated" (p. 74). "A mother hears of her son being slain on the field of battle, fighting bravely for his country, and having only time, ere he expired, to send one message, and that of undying love to her. There is necessarily a terrible outburst of grief, as she thinks how he died, far away from her, with none to stanch his wounds, and that she will never see him again in this world. But then that son was generous and brave, and he remembered me in his last conscious moments, and I would rather be the mother of that son than of a king or an emperor. But all this only intensifies her sorrow, when she reflects that this son is now torn from her. In all such cases each natural feeling works its proper effect in so far relieving, or it may be intensifying, those combined with it. What a horror of thick darkness, when the mother has to brood over the grave of a son who died in a fit of drunkenness!" (p. 34). It is evident that Dr. McCosh has written this book hastily and somewhat carelessly; it is not well knit together, and occasionally (pp. 9, 34, 156,) even the syntax needs revision. G. S. F.

KEATS. By Sidney Colvin. ("English Men of Letters" Series.)

Pp. 229. \$0.75. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is an admirable addition to an excellent series of books. Not only as a piece of biography-making, but as a critical study in literature, it is of real value. Mr. Colvin has a deep and warm sympathy with his subject, but he does not permit this to displace his critical judgment. The value of his book is found in this and in the fact that it presents Keats and his works "in accordance with the present state of knowledge." Since the last revision of Lord Houghton's "Life and Letters" of Keats, the standard and hitherto the only important biography, twenty years have elapsed, and in that time the additional light thrown upon the poet's life, and the better understanding of his genius and its product, have made a reason for a new and complete treatment of the whole subject. Among the books issued since 1867 are the "Letters of John Keats to Fanny Brawne," which, as Mr. Colvin says, a biographer cannot ignore, however much their publication may be regretted "by all who hold that human respect and delicacy are due to the dead no less than to the living, and to genius no less than

to obscurity." They throw light upon the varying phases of the poet's love for his affianced, and enable us to see more fully how much, in the conflict of feelings that swept over him, this passion influenced the expression of his genius.

Mr. Colvin speaks of the long-maintained idea that Keats died at the hands of the reviewers. The ode by Shelley, "Adonais," and the verse in "Don Juan" both "tended to fix in the public mind an impression of Keats' character as that of a weakling to whom the breath of detraction was poison." And it was many years before the biography by Monckton Milnes, (Lord Houghton), gave to the world the truth of the case.

Of the nature and scope of his genius, Mr. Colvin speaks at length in a concluding chapter. "His conception of the kingdom of poetry was Shakespearean, including the whole range of life and imagination, every affection of the soul, and every speculation of the mind. Of that kingdom he lived long enough to enter on and possess certain provinces only—those that, by their manifest and prevailing charm, first and most naturally allure the spirit of youth." Mr. Colvin believes he would have been able to make the rest also his own. "From all our evidences, in a word, as to what he was, as well as from what he did, I think it probable that by power, as well as by temperament and aim, he was the most Shakespearean spirit that has lived since Shakespeare; the true Marcellus, as his first biographer has called him, of the realm of English song; and that in his premature death our literature has sustained its greatest loss." The influence of Keats in literature has been in two ways. First, in the subject matter of poetry, kindling the poetic love of nature and of classic fable and romance; and second, in the poem, setting before poets a certain standard of execution, not technical, but of that quality to which he refers when he speaks of "loading every rift of a subject with ore." We may define it as the endeavor after a continual positive richness and felicity of phrase. "The dominant poet of the Victorian age, Tennyson, has been profoundly influenced by it both in the form and matter of his art, and is, indeed, the heir of Keats and of Wordsworth in almost equal degrees. After or together with Coleridge, Keats has also contributed most, among English writers, to the poetic method and ideals of Rossetti and his group. Himself, as we have seen, alike by gifts and training, a true child of the Elizabethans, he thus stands in the most direct line of descent between the great poets of that age—and those, whom posterity has yet to estimate, of our own day."

MODE OG DRAGTREFORM. Tre foredrag holdte i universitetets Festsal i mai 1886 af L. Dietrichson, professor. [Fashion and Dress-Reform. Three Lectures held in the Hall of the University of Christiania, by Prof. L. Dietrichson,] with twenty-three wood-engravings. Pp. 120. Kristiania, Norway; Alb. Cammermeyer.

Professor Dietrichson is one of the most notable of the living historical scholars of Norway. Unlike Munch and Keyser, he has not confined his studies to national history. Especially in the field of art-history he has written works which are valued as among the best of their kind, and has used the Swedish as well as his native language in their composition. In the National University of Norway he has been Professor of the History of Art since 1875.

He has been led to take up the question of dress primarily by its æsthetic interest. It is notable that in the last fifteen years our æsthetic reformers have been driven to occupy this field also. They have felt the absurdity of building beautiful edifices, and enriching them with appropriate furnishing, while human beings are left to occupy them in garments out of all keeping with graceful surroundings. And the much greater attention to health and gymnastic training has worked to the same end. Twenty or thirty years ago the dress-reformers were the devotees of utilitarian ugliness. Now they are leaders in the æsthetic culture of our time.

Professor Dietrichson devotes his two first lectures to the history of the matter, showing how wide a range fashion has moved through from age to age, and encouraging those who think she is facile enough to be enlisted in the interests of reform. He shows that while in general fashion seems to have been governed by caprice, and to have moved in independence of æsthetic considerations, at other times utility or beauty or both have been governing forces. And he shows that whereas woman's dress in 1875 was both tasteful and sensible, it has retrograded since that time, and now, thanks to the reign of the bustle, it is both ugly and inconvenient.

In his fourth lecture he discusses the proposal of dress reformers in different countries, but especially in Sweden and America, with reference to health, utility, economy, and beauty. He praises very highly the American book: "Dress Reform; a Book for Women, written by Women," which may be regarded as the manifesto of the movement in America. "The book has one

fault—a thoroughly womanly fault—it is badly arranged, wordy to a degree, and suffers from a mass of repetitions; but in spite of its defects it deserves to be studied." (It has been translated into Swedish.) Prof. Dietrichson deals boldly with many mysterious details, which are beyond our comprehension, such as the right use of ribbons. His general conclusions are that the ideal dress will not include corsets, high-heeled shoes, garters, false hair, bustles, and similar abominations; that it will reduce the weight of the garments as much as possible; that it will have its weight suspended on the shoulders, not the loins; that it will give all the bodily organs room for their proper work, and that it will secure an even temperature for all parts of the body.

On one point Prof. Dietrichson and his co-reformers do not seem to lay the proper weight. Woman's dress is determined in its fashion by her functions as a mother, and her natural instincts to make as little display as possible in that condition. An ideal dress for an Amazon is not ideal for the woman of civilization. Something of grace, and of manageableness, must be sacrificed to this consideration, and always will be.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A STORY, which seems to be of Boston origin, is said to be told by William Warren. He alleges that a man from the West, (he is described as from St. Louis, but we have no special malice towards that city), came eastward last summer and hunted up the poet Whittier. He found the quiet Quaker bard trying to hide from civilization in a farm-house near Nahant. He had gone there to escape just such bores as the St. Louis man was. At first, he declined to see the visitor, saying that he was not feeling strong; but the Missouri man was so persistent that at last Whittier yielded, and he was admitted. He pounced upon the poet and nearly shook his arm from the socket. He declared that he adored the poet's works; in fact, he read nothing else. He asked Whittier to write his name a few hundred times on a sheet of note paper, that he might distribute the autograph among his friends; and it was all the poet could do to keep the impetuous visitor from cutting the buttons from his coat, to carry away as mementoes. "And all the time," said Whittier, pathetically, as he told his adventure, "he called me Whittaker."

A letter to the *Popular Science Monthly* for September, from a lady correspondent at Jamaica Plain, Mass., refers to a criticism which that periodical had made upon a bit of description in Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines," where the new moon is said to rise in the east, and remarks that while scientific people may think this "wont do," there are evidently literary critics who think differently. Thus, she says that in a review by Mr. E. C. Stedman of "Cathedral Days," by Anna Bowman Dodd, the reviewer particularly calls attention to a "sunset picture, with its felicitous touch at the close," the "picture" including the following: "The work of the day for man and beast, and for the sun, as well, was done; all three were going to their evening rest. A boy with a sickle over his straight young back walked near us, whistling a gay little air. The sickle was repeated in silver in the sky, the dawning crescent of the young moon cleaving the eastern horizon."

Messrs. Lee & Shepard announce a new edition of "The Life and Times of Wendell Phillips," by George Lowell Austin, with portraits and other illustrations. This house has also in preparation new editions of "Reminiscences of Frøbel," by Baroness von Bulow, translated by Mrs. Horace Mann, and of the Rev. Henry Giles' well-known lectures, "Human Life in Shakespeare."

Richard Jeffries, whose talent as a word-painter has been generally acknowledged, died at Goring, England, on the 14th inst., at the early age of 35. He had been an invalid for several years, but struggled valorously against his foe, (consumption) to the last. He left, for all his efforts, his family in a destitute condition and a fund is being raised for their relief in England. Mr. Jeffries, who resembled our own John Bourroughs, wrote "The Gamekeeper at Home," "Wild Life in a Southern Country," "The Open Air," and various similar works.

Queen Victoria has gone to Balmoral, where she is busily writing a new book, the character of which has been disclosed to nobody.—Dean Vaughn, Master of the Temple, London, is compiling the memoirs of his late brother-in-law, Dean Stanley.—General Wallace's "Ben Hur" has reached its 185th thousand.

"A Bunch of Violets" is the title of the new art book for this year, by Miss Irene E. Jerome, of Chicago, the third in the series of these exquisite gift books, published each year by Lee & Shepard, Boston. In "A Bunch of Violets," Miss Jerome has demonstrated the same taste in her designs, and the same skill in her execution, which she has shown in her previous works of art.

Mr. Isaac Henderson, author of the successful novel "The Prelate," has finished a second story, called "Agatha Page," which is to be published by Ticknor & Co. during the winter.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish shortly "The Earth Trembled," a story of the Charleston earthquake, by E. P. Roe.—Max O'Rell has a book on Scotchmen and their ways in press in Paris, to be called "L'Ami Macdonald."—An "English Masterpiece Course" by Professor Alfred H. Wselh, is announced by John C. Buckbee & Co. Chicago.

The leading holiday book to be issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for this season will be "The Vision of Sir Launfal," by James Russell Lowell, with a new portrait of Mr. Lowell from a charcoal drawing by Alexander, and full-page mounted India print illustrations engraved on wood by Frederick Juengling after drawings by Bruce Crane, F. W. Freer, Swain Gifford, Alfred Kappes, H. S. Mowbray, Walter Shirlaw, and Hopkinson Smith; the cover has been designed by Mrs. S. W. Whitman.

The Eleventh Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States will be held in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18, 19, 20, and 21. Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, will preside, and the General Secretary will be Rev. Dr. George D. Wildes. The topics to be discussed are: The Function and Power of the Christian Preacher of To-day, The Higher Education of Women, The Proposal to Change the Name of the Church, The Historic Episcopate and Apostolic Succession, Lay Co-operation in Church Work, and Prayer Meetings.

A writer in the Boston *Herald* has been endeavoring to prove that "Gail Hamilton" and "Arthur Richmond" of the *North American Review* are one and the same person.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be the American publishers of William Anderson's sumptuous monograph, "The Pictorial Arts of Japan," with its eighty chromo-lithographs and photograveur plates and 150 wood cuts. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies at fifty dollars per set.

Austin's "Life of Longfellow" is to be issued in a new edition by Lee & Shepard. This volume gave for the first time many reminiscences of the poet from early life till his death. It was originally published by subscription, but is now to be made an "open" book.

Henry T. Finck, author of the at present much talked of book, "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," is thirty-three years old, of German descent, was born in Missouri, and graduated at Harvard in 1876 with the highest honors in philosophy and second honor in classics. He has marked musical talent and might doubtless have won distinction in that direction had he not early turned his attention to philosophy.

Mr. Marion Crawford has bought a villa near Naples and named it "Villa Crawford." He is one of the most industrious of writers. Just now he is preparing for publication in book form of three novels,—"Paul Patoff" (*Atlantic*), "With The Immortals" (*Macmillan*) and "Marzio's Crucifix," (*English Illustrated*).

Women who write books, and put their names on the title-pages, says the Boston *Literary World*, would do a favor to the public without loss to themselves by prefixing Miss or Mrs. to the name, according as the fact may be.

Messrs. Ticknor & Co. are to issue a novel by an anonymous author, with the strange title "An Operetta in Profile." This house will next week also publish cheap editions of "The Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson," and "Nathaniel Hawthorne and his Wife," each in two volumes.

Messrs. Cupples & Hurd will have in their fall list "Letters from Colorado," in rhyme, by H. L. Wason; "Old New England Towns," a story by Mrs. Sophie M. Damon; "Bledisloe," a novel of English life, by Ada M. Trotter; "The Last von Reckenburg," a story translated from the German by Mary J. Safford; and "Zorah," a novel by E. Balch.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

"APPLE Seed and Brier Thorn," by Louise Stockton, will be the complete novel in *Lippincott's Magazine* for October. Miss Stockton is well known amongst us, both for her own work, and as the sister of Frank R. Stockton. She has written several short stories of merit, and was the author of an anonymous novel, entitled "Dorothea," in Osgood's "Round Robin Series." To the same number L. R. McCabe will contribute "Literary and Social Recollections of W. D. Howells." Mr. McCabe was a friend of the novelist in early days. Mr. James R. MacDonald, of the class of '89, was the winner of the prize offered by *Lippincott's* for the best essay on "Social Life at Williams College." This will appear in the October number.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton's sequel to "Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" will be called "The Dusantes," and it is authoritatively announced that the new story will thoroughly and satisfactorily dispose of Mrs. Lecks, Mrs. Aleshine, and other old friends, and

will, moreover, tell all about the famous, but so far invisible, family whose name it bears. "The Dusantes" will begin in the December *Century*, and will be concluded in three numbers.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will contribute a short serial to the coming volume of *St. Nicholas*, which is said to be a worthy successor of the famous "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which appeared in *St. Nicholas* a year ago. Joel Chandler Harris, John Burroughs, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, J. T. Trowbridge, Col. Richard M. Johnston, and Louisa M. Alcott are among those writers who will contribute serial and short stories to *St. Nicholas* for 1888.

Mr. Joel Cook, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, is to write for the London *Times* a series of elaborate papers descriptive of American progress. He has done much in this way in the course of his letters to the *Times*, he being the regular American correspondent of that paper, but these freshly planned articles are of a special nature, designed to be eventually made into a book. The whole subject, it is believed, will be more thoroughly treated, for English readers, by Mr. Cook, than has ever been done.

Atalanta, the new English Magazine, will begin the publication of Haggard's new story, "A Tale of Three Lions," in its first number.

The American Magazine, according to the *Critic*, has been bought by Colonel Forbes of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., "for the benefit of a number of authors who propose to pay for their stock in writing for its pages."

Mr. Henry Hager's translator of Octave Feuillet's latest romance, "La Morte" ("Alette"), is to furnish *The Cosmopolitan* with a series of English versions of some of the best short stories in French. The first will be one of Havley's, "Un Grand Mariage," which has been translated under the title of "A French Marriage,"

ART.

THE FIELD PICTURES.

ALLUSION was made in a paragraph in *THE AMERICAN* on the 27th ultimo, to the collection of paintings which Mrs. John W. Field has presented to the Academy of the Fine Arts in this city, as a memorial of her late husband. These pictures are interesting in themselves and valuable as the results of a lover of art's effort to secure good examples of the early masters. Mr. Field spent many years abroad, in the society of artists and men and women of culture and refinement. He gradually brought together a collection that is now broken up, the bulk of it going to Williams College, where they will do good educational work, and the best of them coming to Philadelphia, Mr. Field's native city, where they will perpetuate his name as that of one of our earliest collectors. His ten pictures include: 1, a Francia, "Virgin;" 2, a Bonifazio, a replica of one in an old church in Venice; 3, a Paul Veronese, of which there is a large picture with the same subject in the Borghese Palace, Rome; 4, a Benozzo Gozzoli, "Virgin and Child," a very valuable and interesting example of one of the old masters of the best Italian school, a picture that was selected by the officers of the National Gallery of London as one that ought to be purchased by the British government. Even after Mr. Field got it, English artists were urgent that it should remain in London, but Mr. Field determined that it should come to the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, where it now is. It is well authenticated by the family for whose ancestors it was painted, the Piazzi, of Florence, now represented by the Vinci, of Ferino. Of modern French masters, the Field collection includes: 5, a Couture, a very fine bit of characteristic color; 6, a Tryon, "View in Fontainebleau Forest," that favorite haunt of the French landscape painters; 7, a Theodore Rousseau, not one of his great works but of interest to artists. Of American works, there are: 8, the well known Stuart portrait of Mrs. Richard Peters; 9, a miniature of Judge Peters, of Belmont, who was Secretary of war to the Continental Congress all through the Revolution; and 10, a View of the Porte Molle, Rome, by William Graham, a native of California, but so long a resident of Rome and Venice that his pictures are better known and appreciated abroad than at home.

Apart from his local pride as a Philadelphian in its Academy of Fine Arts, Mr. Field was largely induced to make it the custodian and beneficiary of his gift by the fact that it is open on Sundays free of charge, and thus serves in educating workmen in a knowledge and love of art. The bulk of his art collection goes to Williams College as apart of its educational apparatus. Besides a small but valuable Etruscan collection, and two marble bas-reliefs, there are quite a number of pictures, sketches, etc., of value and interest for students. Ashfield, Mr. Field's summer home in Massachusetts, will receive a substantial gift of money with which to enlarge its well-known academy by a memorial building containing large school-rooms and recitation room, and a room for a free library, as well as scientific apparatus for industrial training.

What a capital example Mr. Field sets by his generous gifts to old existing institutions, instead of making a feeble new one!

NOTES.

The Catalogue and Announcement for 1887-8 of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women is a handsome piece of workmanship, both as to the labors of the printer and of the illustrative artists. Numerous examples of the work of the pupils in designing, drawing, and engraving are given, these representing different departments of the school's instruction. Thus, there are designs for decoration of ceilings, for table-cloths, for carpets, for a pitcher, and for other articles of use and beauty. These show readiness of conception and refinement of taste.

Statements have been cabled over from London, lately, with considerable circumstantiality, asserting that Mr. Ruskin had altogether lost his mental balance,—in fact was insane, and it was feared incurably so. Mr. Ruskin's publishers and members of his family have denied the statements, but correspondents of the New York papers have reaffirmed them. Of course, something must be allowed, always, in any discussion of Mr. Ruskin, for the eccentricity which has always marked him. The increase of this has been evident, for years, and yet his mind, in some directions at least, has remained wonderfully acute and clear.

AMERICAN AUTHORS AND BRITISH PIRATES.¹

IN one of the always acute and admirable off-hand speeches, of which he made many while in England, Mr. Lowell referred to the community of blood, of law, of language, and of books existing between Great Britain and the United States, and said that this last community—that of books—was one "as to which some English authors are not so sensitive as they should be to the doctrine of universal benevolence." There are many American authors in like manner lacking in universal benevolence; and when they see three and five and seven rival reprints of one of their books in England, from most of which they reap no reward, they are ready to develop an Anglophobia perilously near to misanthropy. Here is an anecdote in point. Messrs. Warne & Co. have reprinted in England the series of "Night-Cap Stories," written by "Aunt Fanny," (Mrs. Barrow), "without the permission or payment of the author," so a friend of hers writes to me:

"When in London, Mrs. Barrow called on the publishers and was received with great politeness. She expressed her desire for a set of the English edition to take back with her to America, and was answered that they were quite ready to let her have the copies she required—at the published price. 'But that is not what I mean,' the American authoress responded: 'you have sold many thousands of my books, and I have never received a penny. I would like, at least, to have a set of the books to take home with me to New York.' And again she was told that they would be happy to give her the volumes—on receipt of the price. Mrs. Barrow departed indignantly, without even a complimentary copy of her own books."

Mr. Noah Brooks's "Boy Emigrants" was reprinted in England, by the London Religious Publication Society, which paid the author a trifling sum for writing an introduction, but never proffered a penny for the book itself, although its managers boasted that they had sold more copies in England than were issued in America. Throughout the book dollars and cents were changed to pounds, shillings, and pence—yet none of the latter ever reached the American author. Other similar changes of a minor character were made here and there. They then had the impudence to propose to Mr. Brooks to write an introduction to his base-ball story, "The Fairport Nine," and they would take that also and change the game to cricket! Mr. Brooks, in sending me these facts, added that he had in his possession a pirated British edition of one of Mr. Bret Harte's books, to which is prefixed—as original—a biographical sketch of Mr. Harte contributed by Mr. Brooks to *Scribner's Monthly*.

Of Mr. O. B. Bunce's ingenious little manual of manners, "Don't," three editions were issued in England. They had a large sale—I can remember that one summer I saw one or another of them at almost every railway book-stall I noticed—but all that the American author received from the three English publishers was a single five-pound note. I believe, also, that at least one of the editions was adapted to suit the English taste and the exigencies of that perversion of our common language which is now spoken in Great Britain and her colonial dependencies.

Mr. John Habberton's amusing study of juvenile depravity, "Helen's Babies," appeared in nine reprints in England and Scotland, and for only three of these did the American author receive anything, although application was made to the publishers of all. One day, three years after the first issue of the book, several copies of a penny edition reached Mr. Habberton by mail—with postage overdue. Others of the same author's books, which appeared almost immediately after "Helen's Babies," were reprinted by many of the same English publishers with little or no reward to Mr. Habberton; and he has suffered, besides, from the predatory invasions of two publishing houses in Canada and two more in Australia. Warned by his early experience, Mr. Habberton now sells advance sheets to Messrs. Routledge & Co., but even this does not always deter the pirate. Part of the sequel to "Helen's Babies," called "Other People's Children," was issued serially in New York before the publication of the whole book in London; and these earlier chapters were reprinted by Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler, under the proper title, the remaining chapters being condensed into three or four pages at the end. The authorized edition issued by Messrs. Routledge & Co., published at two shillings and sixpence, was thus forced into a ruinous competition with the mutilated and incomplete piracy. It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that Mr. Habberton concluded the letter in which he kindly furnished me these facts, with the following reflection:

¹From an article with this title in the *New Princeton Review* for September, by Brander Matthews.

"A missionary among the London poor tells me that the most to be expected from the lower class is that they will wash their faces and stop stealing; experience leads me to believe that the average British publisher has got only half-way up to the lower class."

The experience of the late Doctor Holland with one of his books was singularly like that of Mr. Habberton with "Other People's Children." The English courts have held that under certain circumstances prior publication in Great Britain will give an author copyright in England, whatever his nationality may be. Thus, by publishing the whole of "Other People's Children," as a book, in England before the end of the story was published serially in a periodical in America, Mr. Habberton endeavored to protect his work—not altogether successfully, as we have seen. In like manner, Doctor Holland had caused the number of *Scribner's Monthly* for September, 1873, to be issued in London before it was published in New York, and this number contained the final installment of his story, "Arthur Bonnicastle." The earlier chapters were not brought under the protection of the English law, and Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler took advantage of this to include Doctor Holland's book in their series of "Favorite Authors, British and Foreign," condensing the contents of the final installment into less than two pages of barren paraphrase, and defending this outrage on literature in a preface of eleven pages. The title page of their edition sets forth that it is "Arthur Bonnicastle. By J. G. Holland, author of 'Timothy Titcomb's Letters,' etc. (The concluding chapter by another hand.) With a Preface to this Particular Edition." This preface was signed by one S. O. Beeton: it is of an impudence as amazing as it is amusing. Two points in this Mr. Beeton's special pleading may be noted; on page xiv. he appends a note of tearful regret for John Camden Hotten, who was a very Blackbeard among British pirates, as ingenious as he was unscrupulous; and on page xi. he intimates a desire to overrule the judgments delivered in the Vice-Chancellor's Court and in the House of Lords.

An earlier novel of Doctor Holland's, "Miss Gilbert's Career," had been maltreated in somewhat similar fashion. Its title was altered, an attempt was made to Anglicize the story by substituting London for New York, and by changing a Fourth of July celebration into a commemoration of the Queen's birthday. The British pirate's hiring who did this work was careless, and in one place New York was allowed to stand as it had been written by Dr. Holland—no doubt to the great surprise of the unwary reader, who might well wonder why the hero, having gone to London, should suddenly appear in New York.

The experience of General Lew Wallace with Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co. is perhaps even more peculiar than this. When General Wallace was last in London, he went to Warne's shop, and bought a copy of "Ben Hur." He examined it for a minute, and then asked to see the head of the firm whose attention he called to certain alterations made in England without any authority from him. "I see you have changed my title," said General Wallace; "and you have written an entirely new preface, and signed my name to it." The publisher hesitated, and at last stammered forth that they had thought they could improve upon it. "And have you taken any other liberties with my book?" pursued General Wallace, and Mr. Warne answered that they had left out the story of Ben Hur, and made a few minor changes. And the British publisher, who made this confession, has never offered to make any payment to the American author, whom he had despoiled and whose work he had disfigured.

From these few examples—*e pluribus parva*—it seems that a certain sort of English publisher is as fond of adapting American novels as the English manager of a certain sort is fond of adapting French plays. In the belief that the British public prefers to have the scene of his stories and of his plays laid in Great Britain, he is led to localize, as best he may, the novel of the New Yorker and the play of the Parisian. Out of deference to the average Englishman's horror against anything un-English, these publishers fall into the alleged practice of the gypsies—as denounced by Mr. Puff in the *Critic*—and disfigure their stolen bantlings to make them pass for their own. I believe this is a note of insularity not to be heard in our broader country. Here there is piracy enough and to spare, but it is bold and open; it does not mangle its victims. The American pirates may take all the books of a British author, but they are not apt to alter these in any way, nor to deprive the author of anything but his just pay. They may steal his purse, but they do not rob him of his good name. Since I began collecting the facts on which this brief paper is founded I have made diligent inquiry, and as yet I have not heard of a single instance where the American pirate mutilated the book on which he had laid violent hands. Such cases may have occurred, but I have not been able to get an account of any. And even though I should find that a number of these outrages had been perpetrated in this country, I should still feel sure that Americans are less frequently guilty than the British, because I know that there is a greater chance of detection and exposure here in the United States than there is in Great Britain. This is for the same reason that American plagiarism from English writers is more uncommon than English plagiarism from American writers; because English books are more read and more likely to be read in the United States than are American books in Great Britain.

DRIFT.

IN Mr. Smalley's London despatches to the *New York Tribune*, under date of the 6th, we find these paragraphs:

Both sides claim the victory at Ennis. Perhaps the truth is that neither side was completely triumphant. The government stopped the holding of the meeting at the place announced. Mr. Dillon and his friends held another some miles off, and this one hundred police and military broke up when discovered. The government may be glad to get off so easily. The odium of suppressing a public meeting was quite enough without using musketry. Philip Stanhope's presence at Ennis was meant to indicate the sympathy of English Radicals. He announced himself as the representative of the English people, but is nevertheless a brother to Earl Stanhope. His wife, who was present, was the widow of Count Mathieu Tolstoi. Le-bouchere's attempt to raise debate in the House of Commons last night on the Ennis business failed because the opposition could muster only thirty-

five votes out of the necessary forty. Nothing would have come of such a debate had he succeeded. Much however may come of the very remarkable proceeding on this subject of the Trades' Union Congress at Swansea. "No politics" has been the rule at these annual assemblies, of which the present is the twentieth. So strong is this precedent that a resolution condemning the suppression of the Ennis meeting came within three votes of being ruled out on a point of order. Standing orders were suspended by this narrow majority, and then the resolution was carried by eighty-five to one. Its terms were of the strongest, the Congress declaring such high-handed dealing as that of Sunday at Ennis as unworthy the most despotic government in the world. The trades unionists in fact seem disposed to adopt Mr. Gladstone's hint to attack the right of combination in Ireland is to attack the same right in England.

The trades seem ready to move in another question, apparently outside their sphere, that of land tenure. They hold that rural labor is driven into the towns by the existing system. Agriculturists thus become competitors with artisans, the price of labor is lowered, and the entire working class suffers. They are bent on land reform for this reason. At present they have their hands full with more pressing questions. Depression continues, wages are low, work is scarce, and nobody is ready with a remedy for any of these evils.

The Tories are lamenting, naturally enough, over the wasted session, the end of which appears now fairly in sight. The Irish themselves seem tired of the game and agreed last night to allow the remaining Irish votes to pass, and passed they were. "If," says the *Standard* the "end which the Nationalist party set before their eyes is one which, tried by old-fashioned notions of honor, honest men must abhor, the record of the session shows only too convincingly that they have prosecuted it with most startling success. The House of Commons has been in session from January to September. It never worked harder, and seldom achieved less, with the exception of the Irish Crimes Act and the Irish Land Bill." The closure rule has, in the opinion of the same journal, been no great success.

A prominent member of the Baltimore Reform League, who is classed among the Independent Democrats that will support the Republican State ticket, makes the following statement concerning the revolt and the outlook for success: "The present indications clearly point to the success of the Republican State ticket in November. It is certain and admitted on all sides that, unless the strenuous efforts which will be made to prevent the usual frauds at the polls prove fruitless, the fight will be anybody's until it is won, the campaign vigorous and exciting, and the result, in any event, will class Maryland among the doubtful States, and force good behavior in the future from the Democratic managers. The registered vote of Maryland is 226,640, of which 44,265 are negroes. Baltimore city contains 80,855 of this total, of which 9,850 are negroes. In the last Presidential contest the vote for Cleveland in the State was 96,946, and for Blaine 85,748, with about 3,000 divided between Butler and the Prohibition ticket. Cleveland's plurality was 11,118. In order to elect the Republican ticket in November, on the basis of the Cleveland-Blaine vote a change of 5,560 Democratic votes will be necessary, or 5.74 per cent. of Cleveland's vote.

The *Baltimore Civil Service Reformer*, the official organ of the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association, which is generally understood as speaking for the Independent Democratic vote throughout the State, has an editorial in its September number announcing its support of the Republican State ticket, and foreshadowing an Independent Democratic campaign. The *Reformer* says:

"The two great political objects to which, above all others, the energies of this journal have been consistently directed since its establishment three years ago, have been (1.) the passage of a law by the Maryland Legislature which will insure the people fair and decent elections, and (2.) the passage of another law which will remove the subordinate State and municipal offices from the demoralizing control of the 'bosses' and prevent their use as a bribery fund to defeat the will of the people. We have always regarded these two matters as fundamental—too sacred for subordination to any purely partisan considerations, and indeed, practically involving the life and health of our Republican institutions, which are above party. Our readers, therefore, will be fully prepared to hear from us that if the gentlemen who have been nominated by the Republican State Convention, and whose personal honesty and fitness no reasonable man can question, will personally pledge themselves to the support of the satisfactory and explicit utterances of the Republican State platform upon these two issues, we will render them our earnest, unqualified, and practical support."

An industrial association composed entirely of colored citizens exists in Arkansas, and its members will hold a fair in October, the exhibits at which will be made by people of the African race. It is the second fair of its kind, but the success of the first was so great that the managers are enabled to offer liberal premiums and the competition in the agricultural and other departments promises to be lively. The enterprise of these negroes is commendable. It is not well, in a general way, that they should separate their interests from those of their white neighbors and business associates, but the progress of the freedmen can be marked in no better way than by placing their work on special exhibition. The example of the Arkansas organization is one that might be profitably followed in several other States.

The fifteen great American inventions of world-wide adoption are: 1, the cotton-gin; 2, the planting-machine; 3, the grass mower and reaper; 4, the rotary printing press; 5, navigation by steam; 6, the hot-air engine; 7, the sewing machine; 8, the india-rubber industry; 9, the machine manufacture of horseshoes; 10, the sand-blast for carving; 11, the gauge lathe; 12, the grain elevator; 13, artificial ice-making on a large scale; 14, the electric magnet and its practical application; and 15, the telephone.

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THE AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 1880. VOLUME XIV. BEGUN APRIL 23, 1887.

THE AMERICAN aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs.

Designing to justify its name, it represents unhesitatingly the form and substance of American principles. Perceiving no superiority in foreign institutions, it prefers those of its own country, and seeks to perfect them. It demands American independence, and denounces American subjection. It believes that subjection of American industry, or mechanical skill, or commerce, to the grasp of other nations, is a foolish and fatal policy. It holds the view that the social condition of our workmen is largely dependent on the Protective policy that guards them against the cheap and degraded labor of other countries, and that from every point of view a lowering of that social condition would be deplorable. It therefore advocates a true Protective Tariff, designed to foster no monopoly, but to shield from destructive competition every legitimate industry suited to the natural conditions of the country.

* * * The *Chicago Evening Journal*, (April 30, 1887), says:

THE AMERICAN, a weekly periodical published at Philadelphia by a company of which Mr. Wharton Barker is President, is one of the really valuable publications of this country. Mr. Robert Ellis Thompson is its chief editor. It is indeed, what it claims to be, a "journal of literature, science, the arts and public affairs."

SOME RECENT EXPRESSIONS.

From Iowa:

Enclosed find I am inquiring with myself what papers I can spare my poor eyes the pain, (or pleasure?) of reading, a I cannot put THE AMERICAN on the list. Its "Review of the Week" is the best that I see.

M. K. C.

From a Member of the U. S. Senate:

I find nearly always something profitable for me to read in each number.

From an American in Europe:

I never lay down the number of THE AMERICAN without thinking I will write to say what a good paper I think it is. I have just read in it a most sensible article on the Silver Question. It is sometimes too Pennsylvanian in its views both of Tariff and Currency for a New Englander like myself, but in the main there is no paper which I read with so general assent and satisfaction. •

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THIS offer is continued for a very few days early in September, just to keep our tailors busy until the Fall Trade sets fully in, viz.:

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:*

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows: "If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

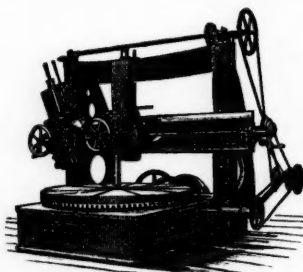
Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth



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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PERIODICALS.

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